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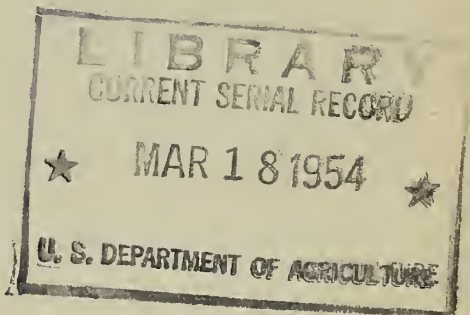
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
DAIRY DIVISION

INSERTS
FOR
SUMMARIES
OF
FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to January 1, 1954
and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders



The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on January 1, 1954. The last insert was issued on April 1, 1953.

On July 1, 1951, the bulk marketing order for Chicago, Illinois (Order No. 41) and the order for Suburban Chicago, Illinois (Order No. 69) were combined. Order No. 69 has been deleted. Pages 92-95, inclusive, now contain the summary of the Muskogee, Oklahoma, milk marketing order (Order No. 29).

On August 1, 1953, Federal Milk Order No. 29 pertaining to the Muskogee, Oklahoma marketing area was incorporated into Federal Milk Order No. 6 pertaining to the Tulsa, Oklahoma marketing area. Pages 92 through 94 now contain a summary of the Muskegon, Michigan milk marketing order No. 85.

On December 1, 1951, Federal Milk Order No. 70 pertaining to Clinton, Iowa was consolidated with Order No. 44, Quad Cities. Pages 96 through 99 are therefore deleted.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Marketing Area:Missouri - City of St. Louis, and St. Louis County.Illinois - Scott Military Reservation, City of Belleville, and Townships of East St. Louis, Centreville, Canteen, and Stites in St. Clair County.Handler:

- (a) The operator of a plant where milk is processed and packaged and from which milk, skim milk or cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area through wholesale or retail outlets.
- (b) The operator of a plant where milk is received from dairy farmers holding permit issued by authorized health authorities. Such plant is approved by health authorities to furnish milk to plant described in (a).
- (c) A producer-handler.
- (d) A qualified cooperative association with respect to milk diverted for the account of such association from a pool plant to a non-pool plant.

Producer:

Person who produces Grade A or Grade B milk, under dairy farm permit issued by a health authority of the marketing area, which milk is received at a city or country plant or diverted from such plant during March through July.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (fresh, frozen, or sour); concentrated (fresh or frozen) milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drink for fluid consumption, not sterilized; and milk not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those specified in Class I, inventory variations of milk, skim milk, cream or any Class I product; and in shrinkage not to exceed an amount as follows:

- (1) 0.5 percent of milk received from dairy farmers and disposed of as whole milk in bulk tank lots.
- (2) 1.5 percent of that received as other source milk (except milk received from dairy farmers) or as bulk tank lots of whole milk disposed of as other than bulk tank lots of whole milk.
- (3) 2.0 percent of whole milk from dairy farmers and disposed of in a form other than bulk tank lots.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for determining a Class I price.
The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 20 specified plants including 15 Midwestern condenseries.

- (2) Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus or minus 3.5 cents for each half cent that the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) is above or below 5.5 cents. (If prices for nonfat dry milk solids f.o.b. manufacturing plants are not available, use prices of nonfat dry milk solids delivered at Chicago in which event the "make" allowance is 7.5 cents.)

Class I

- (1) "Basic formula" price for the preceding delivery period plus \$1.45 for the delivery periods November 1953 through January 1954; plus \$1.15 for the delivery periods February and March; and plus 75 cents for delivery periods April through June.
- (2) If a "utilization percentage" for the second preceding month is less than 110, add the following:

November	\$0.40
December20
January20
February35
March25

Class II - "Basic formula" price, August through February. For all other months the Class II price is calculated as follows:

Average Chicago 93-score butter price per pound for delivery period, times 4.24 (on days that 93-score prices are not reported use highest 92-score price),

PLUS

Average price per pound, carlot, spray process nonfat dry milk solids, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants Chicago area, times 8.2.

Minus 75 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.120.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.115

Producer Price - Same as Class II.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - For milk received at plants outside a specified portion of the marketing area which is classified as Class I, providing certain conditions are met at transferee plant, the following location differentials apply:

Within 10 miles.	6 cents
10 to 20 miles :12 cents
20 to 30 miles14 cents
30 to 40 miles	; .16 cents
Each 10-mile zone thereafter	an additional 1 cent

Producer Price - Same as above except differentials apply to all milk.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are compiled separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of by a handler to another handler is Class I. Handlers are permitted to classify as Class II by submitting written agreement to the market administrator except that the amount classified in Class II is limited to the amount remaining in Class II after the subtraction of "other source" milk.

Milk or cream transferred to a producer-handler is Class I.

Milk, skim milk or cream disposed of in bulk from a pool plant to retail establishments which are permitted to utilize other than Grade A milk for non-fluid purposes is Class II if actually disposed of in other than fluid form.

Outside Purchases:

On "other source" milk allocated to Class I (but not priced under another Federal Order) the handler is required to remit to the pool at the rate of the difference between the Class I and Class II price during March through July, and at the rate of the difference between the Class I and uniform price August through February.

Outside Sales:

Under specified conditions milk transferred to non-handlers not more than 110 miles from St. Louis or in the State of Missouri south of the Missouri river, may be classified as Class II milk. Milk or cream transferred outside of this area is Class I milk.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who process and distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundredweight of milk (a) received from producers, (b) received at a pool plant as Grade A other source milk (except milk subject to Class I pricing of another order) and allocated to Class I (c) distributed as Class I milk in the marketing area from a non-pool plant.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers are prohibited from indulging in unfair methods of competition with respect to supplying goods and services to producers.

Any handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I under another Federal order than under this order is subject only to such reporting requirements as may be imposed by the market administrator.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone):1/ Class I (New England basic Class I price)

(A) Compute an economic index as follows:

- (1) Divide by 1.43 the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 base period).
- (2) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:
 - (a) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."
 - (b) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.
 - (c) Divide the result by 15.27.
- (3) Compute a grain-labor cost index by computing the sum of (1) and (2).
 - (a) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.844 and multiply by 0.6.
 - (b) Compute the weighted average of the following farm wage rates reported for the New England region:

	<u>Weight</u>
Rate per month with board and room	1
Rate per month with house	1
Rate per week with board and room	4.33
Rate per week without board or room	4.33
Rate per day without board or room	26
Divide this weighted average by 1.458 and multiply by 0.4.	

- (4) Compute the sum of (1), (2), and (3), divide the sum so computed by 3. (This is the economic index).
- (B) Compute a supply-demand adjustment factor as follows:
 - (1) Divide the four market total (Greater Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, Springfield, and Worcester) of Class I producer milk for both the second and third preceding

1/ Suspended for Dec. 1953 by amendment 11/24/53
Class I price of \$5.65 established.

- 2/ (C) The seasonal adjustment factor for the pricing month is as follows:

January and February	1.04
March	1.00
April	.92
May and June	.88
July	.96
August	1.00
September	1.04
October, November, and December	1.08

- (D) Compute a New England basic Class I price index as follows:
Multiply the economic index (A) by the supply-demand adjustment factor (B) and multiply the result by the seasonal adjustment factor (C).

- (E) The New England basic Class I price is as follows:

New England Class I Price Index Times \$0.0561		Class I Price
<u>At Least</u>	<u>But Less Than</u>	
\$4.88	\$5.10	4.99
5.10	5.32	5.21
5.52	5.54	5.43
5.54	5.76	5.65
5.76	5.98	5.87
5.98	6.20	6.09
6.20	6.42	6.31

Extend the table at indicated rate if the New England Class I price index times \$0.0561 does not fall within a tabulated bracket.

The price in November and December cannot be less than the price for the preceding month.

- 2/ Suspended by amendment for Jan. 1954 and a factor of 1.08⁷ established.

On the form held at, or moved from, the plant to which it is shipped (without limit on the number of interplant movements which may take place in these forms prior to classification), subject to special conditions specified in the order.

Class I-A - Milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent of butterfat (except those classified in I-B or I-C) and all milk the classification of which is not otherwise established.

Class I-B - All Class I-A products delivered to a plant or purchaser in an area regulated by another Federal order and not received at a plant in the marketing area except as an incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area provided that use aboard a ship or other carrier shall not constitute such delivery.

Class I-C - All Class I-A products which are delivered to a plant or purchaser in an area not under Federal regulation and not received at a plant in the marketing area except as an incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area provided that use aboard a ship or other carrier shall not constitute such delivery.

Class II - Cream, sweet or sour, fluid cream products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing less than 3.0 percent or more than 5.0 percent of butterfat sold in the marketing area, except products classified in another class.

Class III - Storage cream, all milk that leaves the plant in the form of products mentioned in other classes if such products have been sterilized and leave the plant in hermetically sealed containers, concentrated fluid milk not at any time packaged in consumer packages, and all other products not in some other class.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I-A - Price is computed in accordance with the following formula: 1/

- (1) Multiply a base price of \$5.66 by the monthly wholesale price index for all commodities in the second preceding month as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor (1948 equals 100, i.e., the index with 1947-49 as base period divided by the average of the monthly indexes reported on the same base for the year 1948.)

- (2) Determine monthly "utilization percentages" as follows:

1/ providing that the utilization percentage for Oct. 1953 in making computations is 60.5.

Special Producer Provisions:

Provision is made for payment by handlers into the producer-settlement fund and for later disposition of payments due producers who cannot be located and of payments concerning which dispute arises as to whether such payments are due producers.

Provision is made for payment out of the producers' settlement fund to qualified cooperatives or federations with at least 4,000 producer members for market-wide services at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight on milk reported by cooperatives or proprietary handlers to have been received from members of a qualified cooperative, or in the case of a qualified federation, to have been received from members of its federated cooperatives.

Provision is also made for additional payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives with at least 6,000 members and to any federation with an aggregate of 6,000 members.

Provision is also made for payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives which operate and to federations (or its federated cooperatives) which operate pool plants at which at least 25% of the milk marketed by its members is received.

Special Handler Provisions:Storage cream -

- (1) On storage cream (separated from producer milk) which is disposed of as sour cream or reconstituted cream in the marketing area or which is not established to have been otherwise utilized, the handler is required to pay into the producer-settlement fund 9 cents per pound of butterfat if the milk was separated in the months of March through July and 10 cents per pound of butterfat if it was separated in the months of August through February.

Payments are made to handlers out of the producer-settlement fund on frozen cream which cream is separated from producer milk during April through September and assigned to butter in the months of January through March, an amount per pound equal to the butter-cheese adjustment.

General Introduction

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 30

Toledo, Ohio

Marketing Area:Ohio - Toledo and parts of Lucas and Wood Counties.Michigan - City of Monroe and parts of Monroe County.Handler:

Person who operates a fluid milk plant.

A "fluid milk plant" is defined as a plant or other facilities used in the preparation or processing of milk for disposition in the marketing area as Class I milk.

A producer's association is a handler with respect to milk which it causes to be diverted from a fluid milk plant to a plant not a fluid milk plant.

Producer:

Person who, under approval of health authorities (if such approval is required in the community for which the milk is produced), produces milk which is received at or diverted from a fluid milk plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk or buttermilk (except for live-stock feed), flavored milk or flavored milk drinks; sweet or sour cream; cream products containing less than minimum butterfat requirements; milk used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Products other than those in Class I, plant shrinkage not over 2 percent of producer receipts, and actual plant shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"A basic formula" price is used for the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 specified plants (see list used for Chicago "basic formula" price);
- (2) Average daily price per pound of "Cheddars", Wisconsin primary markets, f.o.b. Wisconsin assembling points, times 8.53; plus average daily price per pound Chicago 92-score butter, times 0.902; minus 34.3 cents.

- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965. If the Chicago area price is not published, use Chicago delivered prices minus 7.5 cents.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus 75 cents during April, May and June, \$1.00 during July, February and March, and \$1.40 during all other months, subject to a supply-demand adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second months preceding the delivery period. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted a base period utilization percentage.

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount during April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount during October, November and December.

Class II - Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Pet Milk Company,	Delta, Ohio
Defiance Milk Products Co.,	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials: None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred by a handler to another handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, is considered Class I milk, unless the receiving handler (who is not a producer-handler) and the selling handler indicate in writing utilization in some other class.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of skim milk and butterfat from outside sources are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Milk received at a plant of a handler subject to another milk marketing agreement or order, shall be considered as "other source" milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk, skim milk or cream is considered Class I milk. If a written statement signed by both buyer and seller indicates utilization in another class, the milk will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the nonhandler's plant is located within 100 miles of Toledo.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundred-weight on producer milk and on "other source" milk classified in Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to the cooperative associations after claim for such is submitted to handlers.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for non-members.

On or before the last day of each delivery period handlers are required to make a partial payment for milk received during the first 15 days of the delivery period at not less than the uniform price for the preceding delivery period (in the case of payments directly to producers the uniform price for preceding delivery period minus 75 cents per hundredweight), plus the difference between the current Class I differential and that of the previous month.

Special Handler Provisions:

Milk distributed in the Toledo marketing area directly from a plant which is subject to another Federal order is subject only to the reporting provisions of this order.

Milk disposed of by a Toledo handler as Class I in any other Federal order market is priced at the higher of the Class I prices of the two orders.

Grade A -

		Fixed Differential	
Month	Class I	Class II	
	(cents per hundredweight)		
May-June	60	40	
July-Nov.	110	70	
Dec.-Apr.	80	50	

Supply-Demand Adjustment - Class I and Class II prices are subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from the percentage which Class I and II sales are of producer receipts for the most recent twelve months. A price adjustment of 3 cents is made for each percentage point that utilization differs from 72 percent. Such price adjustment applies to both the Class I price and the Class II price.

Grade B - Above prices less 10 cents.

(On Grade A or B moved in bulk outside the designated surplus manufacturing area during September, October, or November the above prices are increased by 70 cents.^{1/})

Class III - The higher price resulting from the following two formulae (except that evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, and nonfat dry milk solids are priced under "(1)"):

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 percent milk at the following places:

Borden Company	St. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Jo. Carson, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Chilton, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company	West Bend, Wisconsin

^{1/} Payment deleted by amendment in September, October 1953.
Payment suspended in November 1953.

Louisville, Kentucky

Marketing Area:

Kentucky - Jefferson County and Fort Knox Military Reservation.

Indiana - Floyd County and the following townships in Clark County: Jeffersonville, Utica, Silver Creek, Union, and Charlestown.

Handler:

Person who operates a pool plant; a producer-handler; a cooperative association, with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted from a pool plant; or any operator of a nonpool plant from which any Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area during the delivery period.

Pool Plant:

Plant (city plant) from which not less than 10 percent of its receipts of producer milk are distributed as Class I in the marketing area, or a plant (country plant) from which during October through March not less than 10 percent of the milk received from producers is delivered to city plants, or during April through September, over 50 percent of such receipts were so delivered during the preceding October through February. A country plant may withdraw from the pool during April through September by notifying the market administrator before March 15.

Producer

A person who produces milk under a health authority inspection permit, which milk is received at or diverted from a pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, cream (including sour cream), buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), and products required by appropriate health authorities to be made from approved milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Products other than those specified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage in producer milk not in excess of 2 percent of receipts from producers (except that on skim milk during April-July the limit is 5 percent) shrinkage in "other source" milk, and bulk milk disposed of to certain retail food establishments which is utilized in non-fluid form.

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The highest of the prices resulting from the following:

- (1) Class II price.
- (2) Average of prices paid at 16 condenseries (see amendment 9 of the order) for 3.5 percent milk adjusted to 3.8 percent by adding price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 0.12 times 3.
- (3) Average daily price per pound of "Cheddars" at Wisconsin primary markets, times 8.53; plus monthly average 92-score butter price per pound at Chicago, times 0.902; minus 34.3 cents; plus monthly average 92-score butter price per pound at Chicago, times 0.12; times 3.
- (4) 92-score butter at Chicago x 1.2 x 3.8.

PLUS

price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, multiply by 8.2.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.25.

Class II - August through March, the higher of:

- (1) The average of prices for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, adjusted to 3.8 percent, paid at the following plants:

Kraft Foods Company,	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company,	Paoli, Indiana
Salem Cheese and Milk Co.,	Salem, Indiana
Madison Milk Co.,	Madison, Indiana
Producers' Dairy Marketing Asso.,	Orleans, Indiana

or

- (2) Item (4) of "basic formula" above (butter-powder).

April through July, the higher of:

- (1) Local plant price, above,

or

- (2) Price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15 times 3.8

PLUS

price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, times 8.2, deduct 8 cents.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred to a producer-handler in Class I and if transferred or diverted to the pool plant of another handler is also Class I unless Class II utilization is mutually indicated in writing. If either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. Receipts of milk from producer-handlers are considered "other source" milk.

For "other source" milk allocated to Class I (but not priced under another Federal order) the handler is required to remit to the pool at the rate of the difference between the Class I and Class II price during January through September and at the rate of the difference between the Class I and uniform price, October through December.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Milk and skim milk transferred or diverted to nonpool plants more than 100 miles from City Hall is Class I and to plants less than 100 miles distant is Class I unless Class II utilization is proven to the satisfaction of the market administrator.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler but who receives no milk from other producers (exclusive of other producer-handlers) is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order except that reports may be required from such a handler by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3.0 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and on "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over by handlers to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members and paid to the market administrator.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers disposing of the greater portion of their milk as Class I in another order market are exempt from this order, except for such reports as may be required by the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 61

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marketing Area:

Metropolitan Philadelphia except portions outside the State of Pennsylvania.

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is disposed of as fluid milk or fluid skim milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk received directly at:

- (1) Specified plants except -
 - (a) During such time as any such plant has been stopped by the Pennsylvania Department of Health from shipping fluid milk or fluid cream, or
 - (b) During any month when no milk or cream is disposed of in the marketing area from such plant, if the handler has properly notified the market administrator (and if no milk or cream has been shipped from such plant to the marketing area during the three preceding months);
- (2) A pasteurizing and bottling plant from which Class I milk is sold in the area; or
- (3) Any other plant of a handler from which milk is supplied during October, November, December, and January on 11 or more days in the month or in any other months when more than 25,000 pounds of milk for Class I use in Philadelphia is shipped to such pasteurizing and bottling plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, and flavored milk drinks (under 18 percent butterfat), concentrated milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Milk sold to retail establishments which dispose of milk for Fluid and other uses in Class I.

Class II - Milk products not in Class I, animal feed and dumped milk, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of receipts at "producer milk plants" (plants described in definition of term "producer").

Outside Purchases:

Milk or skim milk received during the months October through January may be prorated by the receiving handler in accordance with the class use of producer milk. Handler may, if he wishes, allocate a greater proportion of outside milk to Class II. In the absence of allocation by the handler, the market administrator will allocate outside milk to Class II to the extent that handler has utilization in that class.

Milk or skim milk during the months February through September is allocated to Class II unless receiving handler does not have sufficient producer milk to cover his Class I utilization. Cream received from outside sources is allocated to Class II.

The milk or skim milk equivalent of dry milk, nonfat dry milk, condensed milk, and condensed skim milk is allocated to Class II up to the amount of Class II utilized by the handler.

Outside Sales:

Milk moving as milk or skim milk to the plant of a nonhandler is Class I unless a written agreement as to other utilization is presented to the market administrator subject to verification by him. Cream disposed of to a nonhandler is Class II.

The price to be paid by handlers for Class I milk disposed of outside the marketing area shall be, as ascertained by the market administrator, such price as is being paid to farmers in the outside market for milk of equivalent use, less the applicable transportation allowance in such outside market up to 64 cents. If the market administrator is unable to determine such a price, the Class I price shall apply.

The price for Class I milk disposed of in an area under another Federal order shall be the price under the other order except for that disposed of in the New York area the price shall be the New York Class I-A price less payment required by New York order.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions

The order does not require that deductions as authorized by members be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for marketing service charges to be deducted for non-members.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler who distributes milk or manufactures milk products is considered Class I, and cream so disposed of is considered Class II. Handler is permitted to classify differently by submitting statement signed by both buyer and seller, subject to verification by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundred-weight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to the cooperative associations. A market service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for nonmembers.

Class II - Milk disposed of as cream, aerated cream, cream products testing less than 18 percent, eggnog, and cottage cheese.

Class III - Milk disposed of:

- (1) As butter, cheese (other than cottage cheese), evaporated milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, powdered milk, and butter starter,
- (2) For wholesale baking and candy purposes,
- (3) As livestock feed, and
- (4) As unaccounted-for milk not in excess of 3 percent of total receipts (except receipts from other handlers).

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The higher of:

- (1) The average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk adjusted to 3.8 percent on a direct ratio basis at 15 plants (see list under Chicago order), or
- (2) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 3.8 plus 20 percent

PLUS OR MINUS

3-1/2 cents for each half-cent that the price per pound, carlot, human consumption, of dry milk solids, f.o.b. manufacturing plants Chicago area, differs from 5.5 cents. If the above dry milk solids prices are not quoted, then use carlot, human consumption nonfat dry milk solids delivered at Chicago and substitute a "make" allowance of 7.5 cents instead of 5.5 cents.

Class I - for the months of January, February, and March 1952, the basic price for the preceding month plus \$1.80; for each month thereafter the basic price for the preceding month plus \$1.65.

Class II - Class I price less 25 cents.

Class III - The higher of:

- (1) A price computed pursuant to (2) above, using prices for butter and nonfat dry milk solids for the current delivery period, less 15 cents.

Muskegon, Michigan

Marketing Area:

Muskegon County, Michigan, and townships of Chester, Crockery, Grand Haven, Polkton and Spring Lake in Ottawa County, Michigan.

Handler:

- (a) Person who operates (1) a pool plant, (2) a plant where milk is pasteurized or packaged and from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
- (b) A cooperative association with respect to milk, customarily received by a handler which is diverted to a non-handler for the account of the association.

Pool Plant:

A plant (a) from which 20 percent of the total milk received is disposed of monthly in the marketing area as Class I, or (b) 20 percent of total milk received from dairy farmers is moved to a pool plant (under (a)).

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant, or to any other plant by diversion from a pool plant for the account of a handler.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, sweet or sour cream.

Class II - Ice cream, ice cream mix, cottage cheese, whole or skimmed condensed or evaporated milk (sweetened or unsweetened), cheese, dried whole milk, nonfat dry milk solids and butter; actual shrinkage of milk received from producers (not to exceed 2 percent); shrinkage of other source milk; dumped or disposed of as livestock feed.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price highest of:

- (a) The average monthly prices per hundredweight paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat at 15 specified plants (see Chicago summary for list).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. *Phragmites* (common in the marshes of the lower Mississippi River and in the coastal marshes of the Gulf of Mexico).

10

- (b) Price per hundredweight computed by adding (1) average monthly 92-score butter price per pound at Chicago, minus 3 cents; plus 20 percent; times 3.5 and (2) average monthly price per pound of spray and roller nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area; minus 5.5 cents times 8.2.
- (c) Average monthly price paid for 3.5 percent milk received at 3 specified plants.

Class I Price: "Basic formula" price plus \$1.17.

Class II Price: Same as (c) under "Basic formula price."

Butterfat Differential:

Class Prices: Same as "Producer Butterfat Differential."

Producer (applicable both to base and excess prices):

Seven cents when average price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago is between 60 and 64.9 cents, plus or minus 1/2 cent per 5-cent variant above 60 cents or below 64.9 cents.

Location Differential:

None

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating; no new producer clause.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Total pounds of skim milk and butterfat computed for each class.

Interhandler Transfer:

Milk, skim milk or cream disposed of from a pool plant to another pool plant is Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated in reports submitted by both plants to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is allocated in series beginning with lowest price utilization.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat moved as milk or skim milk to a non-handler is Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed subject to verification.

Producer-Handler:

A handler who produces milk but receives no milk from other producers or cooperatives is exempt from provisions of the Order, except for reports to the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

The base-making period is August 1 through December 31 (delivery for a minimum of 122 days) and applies to the 12-month period beginning the following February 1. After 1953, producers who fail to make as large a base as in the previous year receive a partial credit for their previous base. New producers desiring to establish a base, or old producers desiring a higher one, may do so on the basis of a 3-month delivery period at any time during the year, subject to a specified system of discounts.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handler who operates a plant located outside the marketing area from which less than 300 points of Class I product is disposed of on routes extending into the marketing area, or a handler who is subject to another Federal order and disposes of more Class I milk in the other Federal marketing area than in the Muskegon marketing area is exempted from provisions of the Order except for reports and records.

Handler who operates a non-pool plant shall pay into the producer-equalization fund on Class I milk sold in the marketing area at a rate equal to any amount by which the average price paid to dairy farmers is less than the blend price computed by valuing the utilization of the nonpool plant at order prices.

Dayton-Springfield, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cities of Dayton, Oakwood, and Springfield and specified townships in Greene, Montgomery, and Clark Counties, all in Ohio.

Handler:

Person who receives milk at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area. Such person or a cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk diverted to an outside plant.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements, produces milk:

- (1) Which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed in the marketing area as Class I.
- (2) Which is diverted by a handler to a plant from which no Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, including reconstituted milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks; milk used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption; and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Sweet or sour cream, any milk and cream mixture (containing 8 to 18 percent butterfat).

Class III - Milk products other than those specified in Class I or Class II and milk used in any commercially manufactured food product, dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding, and shrinkage not over 2.5 percent of producer receipts (subject to certain prescribed adjustments).

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in the determination of prices of skim milk and butterfat used in Class I and Class II. The "basic formula" price is the highest of the following, for the delivery month:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago Summary).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth "Cheddars" divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5,
- (3) Chicago 92-score butter plus 20%, times 3.5,
PLUS
nonfat dry milk solids, human consumption, roller and spray process; f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents and multiply by 8.2.

Class I Prices for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

- (1) For each month, add to the "basic formula" price \$1.20 per hundredweight, subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I and Class II sales are of producer receipts during the second and third preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted a "normal utilization" percentage.

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents for each unit of net deviation.
- (2) Price per hundredweight of Class I butterfat shall be 130 times the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.
- (3) Price per hundredweight of Class I skim milk shall be computed as follows: Multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1) and divide the result by 0.965.

Class II - Price for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

- (1) Subtract 30 cents from the Class I price.
- (2) Price per hundredweight of Class II butterfat shall be 125 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.
- (3) Price per hundredweight of Class II skim milk shall be computed as follows: Multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1); and divide the result by 0.965.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed as the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago) less 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.2 and divided by 0.965, and for the months of March through August subtracting 20 cents.

The price per hundredweight of butterfat for months of March through August is computed by multiplying the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120. For all other months multiply by 122.

Price of butterfat used to produce butter for all months is computed by multiplying the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120 and subtracting \$5.00 for months of March through August. For all other months subtract \$3.60.

Butterfat Differentials.

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream, to another handler (who receives milk from producers), is classified as agreed upon by both handlers. If transferred to a handler who receives no milk from producers, fluid milk, and milk products in fluid form are Class I, and fluid cream is Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the area.

Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I products is Class I unless the Market Administrator is satisfied that the nonhandler plant has an equal or greater amount of milk in Class II and Class III than the amount transferred from the handler plant and Class I utilization at such nonhandler plant does not exceed regular receipts from dairy farmers, in which case the appropriate class is allowed. Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of cream is Class II unless the Market Administrator is satisfied that it was used in a Class III product, in which case Class III is allowed.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of milk received from producers (see producer definition) and of "other source" milk classified in Class I or II.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for non-members.

On or before the 27th day of each month, payments on account at specified rates on the basis of the uniform price for the month preceding the beginning of the quarter are made to producer for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 72

Tri-State (West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky)

Marketing Area:

Kentucky: Boyd County

Ohio: Athens and Sciota Counties and nineteen specified townships in Gallia, Laurence, Pike and Washington Counties. Also, Jackson County except Bloomfield and Jackson Townships.

West Virginia: Ten districts in Mason, Wayne and Wood Counties. Also, Cabell County, except McComas and Union Districts.

Handler:

(a) Person who operates a fluid milk plant.

A fluid milk plant means (1) a plant out of which a route is operated within the marketing area, or (2) after April 30, 1954, a plant which in a delivery period delivers 25,000 pounds or more milk to a plant described in (1) above. Such plant, however, is not a fluid milk plant if during the months September through April milk is delivered to a plant described in (1) above on less than one day a week during the delivery period.

(b) A producer association which during April, May, June or July diverts milk from a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant.

Producer:

Person who, under certification of health authority (if required by community for which his milk is produced), produces milk received:

(1) at a "fluid milk plant",

(2) at a nonfluid milk plant by diversion during April, May, June, or July from a fluid milk plant, or

(3) by an association in its capacity as a handler.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk (except in Class III), flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, cream and milk mixtures (not less than 6 percent butterfat) and buttermilk (except in Class III).

Class III:-

- (1) Milk products not in Class I or Class II;
- (2) Skim milk or buttermilk dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding.
- (3) Disposed of as bulk skim milk to manufacturers of candy, soup, or bakery products who do not dispose of milk in fluid form; and
- (4) Plant shrinkage not over 2 percent of producer milk and actual plant shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).
- (2) 92-score butter at Chicago, multiplied by 6.
PLUS
2.4 times the average price per pound of "Twins" at Plymouth, Wisconsin (or "Cheddars"), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5,
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus the following amounts:

(1)

	Apr., May:	Feb., March:	Oct., Nov.
	June and July	Aug. and Sept.	Dec. and Jan.
Huntington District Plants	: \$1.00	:: \$1.45	:: \$1.90
Gallipolis District Plants	: .90	:: 1.35	:: 1.80
Scioto District Plants	: .80	:: 1.25	:: 1.70
Athens District Plants	: .70	:: 1.15	:: 1.60

- (2) Add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a "current utilization percentage", i.e., the percentage which Class I sales (less interhandler transfers) are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted the "Standard utilization percentage" as specified in the order.

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent. The amount of the supply-demand adjustment for each delivery period prior to August 1954 shall not be more or less than 28 cents.

Class II - Class I price minus 30 cents.

Class III - "Basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10, plus one cent.

Class II - Class I differential minus one-half cent.

Class III - Class I differential minus one cent.

Producer price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

See Class I price formula.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base-rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of fluid milk or other Class I product is classified as Class I, and if so disposed of in the form of fluid cream or other Class II product, it is classified as Class II. If a written statement signed by both handlers is submitted to the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual utilization (providing the receiving handler is not a producer-handler), subject to verification.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk or butterfat disposed of in the form of fluid milk or other Class I products by a handler to a plant other than a "fluid milk plant" is classified as Class I and if so disposed of in the form of fluid cream or other Class II products, it is classified as Class II. If a written statement signed by both buyer and seller is submitted to the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual utilization, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundred-weight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for nonmembers.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

- (1) Price per pound 93-score butter at New York times 4.24, plus price per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area), multiplied by 8.2, and subtract from such sum 65 cents. 1/
- (2) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).
- (3) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price of Cheddars at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class I - January through April - "basic formula" price plus 70 cents.

May and June - "basic formula" price plus 60 cents.

July through November - "basic formula" price plus \$1.10;
December - "basic formula" price plus 80 cents.

Class II - The Class II price is computed in accordance with formula (1) used in the "basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2114, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - A location differential applies to Class I milk in the amount of one cent per hundredweight for each mile that a handler's plant is more than 15 miles from the Minnesota Transfer Viaduct over University Avenue in St. Paul.

Producer Price - Same as Class I price differential.

1/ Suspended effective Nov. 1, 1953.

- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2 times 3.5.
Plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I are computed as follows:

- (1) Add to the "basic formula" price (\$1.00 during April through June, \$1.45 in February, March, and July and \$1.90 in all other months. (For fluid cream subtract 45 cents from the specified amounts.)

To the above amount add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which producer receipts are of Class I sales during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage is subtracted a "standard utilization percentage."

The resulting "deviation percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average plus or minus 3 cents for each unit of deviation percentage.

- (2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1) above, multiplied by 20.
(3) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1) above, minus .035 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2) above, divided by .965.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

- (1) The price per hundredweight of butterfat shall be 120 times the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 88

Knoxville, Tennessee

Marketing Area:

City of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Handler:

- (1) A person in his capacity as the operator of a fluid milk plant (i.e., a plant which is used for receiving, processing, or packaging producer milk, which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area, or a plant at which producer milk is received for shipment to a plant from which milk is distributed as Class I milk in the marketing area);
- (2) A producer-handler;
- (3) A cooperative association of producers with respect to producer milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant for the account of the association.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under a dairy farm inspection permit which milk conforms to the health standards for fluid milk in the marketing area and which is received at a fluid milk plant or diverted from such a plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, Flavored milk drinks, cream, and cream products (except frozen cream and ice cream mix), in inventory variation and milk not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those specified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage in producer milk not in excess of 2-1/2 percent of receipts from producers, and shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk, adjusted to 4.0 percent on the basis of the producer butterfat differential, at 15 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago summary).

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6

Tulsa-Muskogee, Oklahoma

Marketing Area:

Tulsa County, the city and township of Sapulpa in Creek County, and a part of Black Dog township in Osage County, and the cities of Muskogee, McAlester and Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Handler:

- (1) A person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved by any health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks or cream is disposed of in the marketing area).
- (2) A comparative association with respect to producer milk which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such cooperative association.

Producer:

A person (except a producer-handler) who produces Grade A milk under a farm permit or rating issued by a local health authority which milk is delivered to an approved plant. (Producer maintains status when his milk is temporarily diverted to an unapproved plant.)

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultural sour cream, any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream, milk or skim milk, and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, live-stock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 percent, shrinkage in "other source" milk, inventory variation, cream, (frozen and stored) and dumped milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. "Basic formula" price is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 percent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.
- (2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June - \$1.45; all other months - \$1.85. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.)

To such amount, add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a Class I utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which producer and "other source" receipts are of Class I sales during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage is subtracted a "standard utilization percentage."

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment (not to exceed 50 cents) in the following manner: For each percentage point change in excess of 2, such adjustment shall be premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, July, and August, 2-cent premiums and 4-cent discounts April through June, and 4-cents premiums and 2-cent discounts September through December.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers at the following places:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Real Test Foods Co.,	Tulsa, Oklahoma
American Foods Co.,	Miami, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.,	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.,	Siloam Springs, Arkansas
Muskogee Dairy Products Co.,	Muskogee, Oklahoma

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15 divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

To handlers - On skim milk, skim milk or cream moved from a plant more than 35 miles from Tulsa to the marketing area, or classified as Class I without such movement, a differential of 2 cents for each 15 miles over 35 miles applies.

To producers - The rates of location adjustment to handlers apply on all milk received from producers received at, or diverted to, plants more than 35 miles from Tulsa.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, cream or skim milk transferred to the plant of another handler is Class I milk. If statements are filed by transferring handler and receiver (except a producer-handler) it is classified in accordance with such statement subject to verification. If either handler has received "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified in a way to give the highest utilization to producer milk.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Sales of milk and cream to non-handlers are classified in Class I except that:

- (a) Cream transferred without Grade A certification to an unapproved plant from the approved plant is classified as Class II, and
- (b) Milk, skim milk or cream transferred to an unapproved plant not more than 300 miles from the approved plant may be classified as Class II under specified conditions.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is not subject to the pricing provisions of the order but must make certain reports to the market administrator upon request by him.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month at the Class II price for the preceding month. If a cooperative association of producers requests it, handlers are required to pay to the association at least 3 days before the end of the month the total value of members' milk received during the first 15 days of the month.

A base rating plan subject to rules set forth in the order applies April through June with bases determined by daily average deliveries during the preceding September through January (90 being the minimum number used to compute the daily average).

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another federally regulated market are not subject to this order but such handlers are required to make reports under this order.

If a handler, subject to another order, disposes of Class I milk under this order, he pays into the producer settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk is greater than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order.

Class I Price -

"Basic formula" price range (dollars per hundredweight)	Amount per hundredweight	
	September	March
	through	through
	February	August
Not more than 1.999	\$3.48	\$3.08
2.00 but not more than 2.399	3.88	3.48
2.40 but not more than 2.799	4.28	3.88
2.80 but not more than 3.199	4.68	4.28
3.20 but not more than 3.599	5.08	4.68
3.60 but not more than 3.999	5.48	5.08
4.00 but not more than 4.399	5.88	5.48
For each additional 40 cents or fraction thereof	An additional 40 cents	

These tabulated prices are subject to the following provisions:

- (1) Class I prices shall not be less than \$5.08 through February 1951,
- (2) After November 1951 if the total receipts for the 12-month period ending with the second preceding month are less than 110 percent of Class I sales, the price is increased by 40 cents, and if such receipts are more than 125 percent of Class I sales, the price is reduced by 40 cents.

Class II Price - The average price paid for 4.0 percent milk during the month at the following local manufacturing plants:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Collierville Dairy Products Company,	Collierville, Tennessee
Coldwater Dairy Products Company,	Coldwater, Mississippi
Olive Branch Cheese Company,	Olive Branch, Mississippi
Borden Company,	Starkville, Mississippi
Carnation Company,	Tupelo, Mississippi
Pet Milk Company,	Mayville, Kentucky
Pet Milk Company,	Kosciusko, Mississippi

Add or subtract the following if the net utilization percentage is more or less than the base utilization range:

<u>Pricing Months</u>	<u>Cents</u>
January - February	3¢
March - June	1
July - September	3
October - December	4

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month times
0.125.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for current month times 0.120.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 7

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Marketing Area:

Milwaukee County and specified cities and towns in Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties, Wisconsin.

Handler:

A person who operates a fluid milk plant (i.e., one from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area) or a receiving station (i.e., one which ships milk to a fluid milk plant).

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with applicable health requirements and who delivers it to a fluid milk plant or receiving station or a person whose milk is diverted from such a plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, concentrated (including frozen) milk, concentrated flavored milk or milk drinks, unsterilized, and unaccounted-for milk. Any of these products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, candy manufacturers, or other food processors are classified in Class III.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream products (more than 6.0 percent butterfat), and cottage cheese. Cream and cream products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, candy manufacturers or other food processors are classified in Class III.

Class III - Ice cream, ice cream mix, eggnog, topping, casein, yogurt, aerated cream products, and bulk fluid milk, skim milk or cream disposed of to food and candy manufacturers, and products not specified as Class I, Class II, or Class IV milk.

Class III(a) - Evaporated milk, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk solids and whole milk powder.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), livestock feed, and shrinkage (limited to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent in the case of producer milk).

If prices are not reported for one or more of these plants, prices at the following plants are included:

Armour & Co.,	Stoughton, Wisconsin
United Milk Products Co.,	Johnson Creek, Wisconsin

- (2) If Class III is lower than Class IV, the price for Class III(a) milk is same as Class III. All other Class III shall be same as Class IV.

Class IV Price - The second alternative method of computing the "basic formula" price (butter-nonfat solids).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None.

Producer Price - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 percent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat.

Class II, III, and IV computed by converting butterfat used in these three classes to 3.5 percent milk equivalent.

Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to, or subtracting from, Class III milk and Class IV milk proportionately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool with base rating. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk is Class I and fluid cream is Class II unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk (i.e., milk other than from producers) is deducted in series from each class beginning with the lowest priced milk which the handler utilizes. Milk received at approved plants from other Federal order markets is considered as "other source" milk under this order.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk disposed of to a nonfluid milk plant is Class I and fluid cream is Class II unless other utilization can be substantiated.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 21

Springfield, Missouri

Marketing Area:

City of Springfield, Missouri.

Handler:

A person who operates an approved plant (i.e., one approved by city health authorities and from which milk either is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area or formally offered to other handlers during the period August through March.) or a cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant.

Producer:

Person who produces milk under farm inspection permit and whose milk is delivered to an approved plant or whose milk is diverted from such plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (fresh or sour), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I, inventory variation of any Class I product, shrinkage of milk from producers up to 2 percent, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I and Class II prices. It is the higher of the following:

1. Average price paid during the delivery period for 3.5 percent milk at 20 condenseries, including the 15 specified in the Chicago order (see list) and 5 other plants as follows:

Carnation Co.,	Ava, Missouri
Carnation Co.,	Seymour, Missouri
Indiana Condensed Milk Co.,	Bunker Hill, Illinois
Litchfield Creamery Co.,	Litchfield, Missouri
Pet Milk Co.,	Greenville, Illinois

2. Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the delivery period times 1.20, times 3.5.

PLUS

$3\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each full $\frac{1}{2}$ cent that the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago area plants) is above 5.5 cents,

Class I Price - "Basic formula" price for the preceding delivery period plus \$1.08 for July through December, 83 cents January through March, and 63 cents April through June, provided that during the months of July through March the Class I price shall be not less than the Class I price under the St. Louis order less 27¢. However, the amounts added to the basic formula price for September through November 1952 shall be \$2.00 and not less than the basic formula price for the preceding delivery period plus \$1.58 in the months of December 1952 through February 1953.

Class II Price - For months of August through February, "basic formula" price. For months of March through July, 75 cents less than sum of: Average price per pound Chicago 93-score butter (92-score when 93-score price not reported) times 4.24 added to 8.2 times average Chicago carlots prices spray process nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding delivery period times 0.120.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for the delivery period times 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the delivery period times 0.115.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk, skim milk or cream from an approved plant is classified as Class I if (1) transferred to a producer-handler, or (2) transferred or diverted to the approved plant of another handler unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers and, in such event, if either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted in series first from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in bulk form as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant is Class I if such plant is more than 125 miles from City Hall and as Class I if such plant is less than 125 miles unless Class II utilization of an equivalent quantity is established to the satisfaction of the market administrator.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handler's own production, and on graded "other source" milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made, on or before the 28th day of the delivery period, to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month at not less than the Class II price for the preceding month.

Upon request by a cooperative association handlers are required to make partial and final payments to the association for milk delivered by association members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Skim milk or butterfat priced under another Federal order and distributed as Class I in the marketing area is not subject to this order except that it must be reported to the market administrator and if the Class I price under this order exceeds the Class I price under the other order, the difference must be paid into the producer-settlement fund.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. No new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a pool plant is classified as Class I if transferred to a fluid milk plant and as Class II if transferred to a pool country plant, except that milk transferred from fluid or country plants to other fluid or country plants maintaining separate facilities for the handling of manufacturing-type, or "factory" milk is classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers or other pool plants is deducted from his Class II utilization or producer milk.

On "other source" milk either assigned to Class I in the pool or otherwise disposed of for Class I purposes in the marketing area, the handler is required to pay into the pool an amount equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II prices.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted to a nonpool plant is classified as Class I if the receiving plant is (1) outside the marketing area and the counties of Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Island, or Mason, or (2) outside the marketing area but within the named counties and engaged in milk distribution, unless lower utilization is reported subject to verification by the market administrator, and as Class II if the receiving plant is in the marketing area or the named counties but is not engaged in milk distribution.

Producer-Handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from the regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

(3) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Borden Co.,	Perrinton, Michigan
Carnation Co.,	Sheridan, Michigan
Carnation Co.,	Sparta, Michigan
Fairmont Foods Co.,	Bad Axe, Michigan
Grand Ledge Milk Co.,	Grand Ledge, Michigan
Kraft Cheese Co.,	Clare, Michigan
Kraft Cheese Co.,	Pingonning, Michigan
Nestle Co.,	Ubly, Michigan
Pet Milk Co.,	Hudson, Michigan

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.43

The Class I price is subject to a supply-demand adjustment computed from the percentage which total producer receipts are of Class I utilization in the two months preceding the delivery period. A price adjustment is made whenever such utilization percentage differs by specified amounts from an average percentage of the two corresponding months.

The adjustment is 15 cents (plus or minus) if the current utilization percentage varies from those tabulated by 5 percentage points or more and an additional 15-cent adjustment is made for each additional 5 percentage point variation.

Class II - Local plant basic formula price except that for the months of May, June, and July the handler is credited for milk made into butter and nonfat dry milk solids in any amount by which the local plant basic formula price exceeds the basic formula butter-powder price less 9.3 cents; such excess being assigned at the rate of 18 percent per pound of butterfat and 40.6 percent per hundredweight of skim milk.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43

North Texas

Marketing Area:

Counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant, Texas. The principal cities within the area are Dallas and Fort Worth.

Handler:

Operator of an approved plant, i.e., one which is approved by appropriate health authorities and from which milk is distributed as Class I on routes in the marketing area or which serves as a receiving station for such a plant. A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk which it diverts to an unapproved plant.

Producer:

Person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk subject to health regulations which is delivered to an approved plant or diverted by a handler from such plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any cream mixture (except eggnog and bulk ice cream and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk; milk used to produce concentrated (including frozen) milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks for fluid consumption without sterilization or packaging in hermetically sealed cans; and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Products other than Class I; livestock feed, in bulk - March through August - to bakeries, food manufacturers and non-fluid plants; in frozen cream stored not less than 30 days in public cold storage warehouses; in shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer milk, and April through June, 5 percent of skim milk receipts in shrinkage of "other source" milk, and in month-end inventory.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" - Used for Class I price. It is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices for 3.5 percent milk, adjusted to 4.0 percent by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0 at 15 specified plants. (See Chicago summary for list

- (2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago less 3 cents times 1.2, times 4.0, plus the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times 0.96.
- (3) Average prices paid for ungraded 4.0 percent milk at the following plants:

Carnation Company,
The Borden Company,
Lamar Creamery,

Sulphur Springs, Texas
Mount Pleasant, Texas
Paris, Texas

Class I - For the months of April, May, and June, add to the basic formula price \$2.00 per hundredweight and for all other months \$2.20 per hundredweight, subject to a supply-demand adjustment, not to exceed 50 cents, computed from a net utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which producer receipts are of Class I milk during the second and third preceding months. For each percentage point that the net utilization percentage is less than a specified minimum, the price shall be increased 2 cents in April, May and June; 3 cents in July, August, December, January, February and March; and 4 cents in September, October and November.

For each percentage point that the "net utilization percentage" is more than a specified maximum, the Class I price shall be decreased 4 cents in April, May and June; 3 cents in July, August, December, January, February and March; and 2 cents in September, October and November.

Except for the foregoing supply-demand adjustment, the Class I price for October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and during April, May, and June shall not be more than that for the preceding month.

Class II - The price computed under option (3) of the "Basic formula" for April, May, and June and the higher of options (2) and (3) of the "basic formula" for all other months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.125.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter plus or minus an amount according to the following table:

<u>Butter Price</u>		<u>Butterfat</u>	<u>Butter Price</u>		<u>Differential</u>
		<u>Differential</u>			
20.0 - 29.99		3¢	70.0 - 79.99		8¢
30.0 - 39.99		4¢	80.0 - 89.99		9¢
40.0 - 49.99		5¢	90.0 - 99.99		10¢
50.0 - 59.99		6¢	\$1.00 - \$1.10		11¢
60.0 - 69.99		7¢			

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the average butterfat content of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk or cream is Class I, (a) if transferred to a producer-handler, (b) if transferred or diverted to an approved plant unless Class II utilization is indicated by both handlers as provided by amendment three, (c) if transferred to unapproved plant more than 300 miles from Dallas and outside certain specified counties in Missouri and Arkansas, (d) if transferred as certified cream to unapproved plant, and (e) if transferred to an unapproved plant.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted first from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Milk and skim milk (and cream under Grade A certification) is Class I if transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant more than 300 miles distant. Cream so transferred without Grade A certification is Class II. Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant less than 300 miles distant is Class I unless Class II utilization is proven to the satisfaction of the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (except bulk ice cream mix, eggnog, and aerated cream), all skim milk and butterfat in inventory at the end of the delivery period in the form of Class I items, and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 percent (except that during the delivery periods of April, May, and June actual shrinkage on skim milk in producer milk shall be limited to 5 percent of such receipts), and shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

- (1) Class II price.
- (2) Price paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to a 4.0 percent basis by dividing the average price at the 15 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.
- (3) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5 and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June \$1.00; all other months \$1.45. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) For each delivery period from November 1953 through March 1954 if the gross volume of Class I milk (excluding interhandler transfers and sales by producer handlers partially exempt from this order) is at least equal to a specified percentage of milk received for the two months preceding the delivery period, the price shall increase 12 cents plus 4 cents for each percentage point in excess of the specified percentage. The price increase however shall not be more than a total of 45 cents.

- (a) Divide by 0.0485 the daily farm wage rate without board or room for Texas (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.3.
- (b) Divide by 0.03971 the average price paid per hundredweight for all mixed dairy feed in Texas (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.7.
- (c) Add (a) and (b) together.
- (4) Add (1), (2), (3) together, divide by 3, round to nearest one-tenth.
- (5) Multiply the result of (4) by \$5.99 and divide by 100.
- (6) Adjust the result of (5) so that it does not exceed the 15-condensery pay price adjusted to 4.0% (see Chicago summary) by less than \$2.00 or more than \$3.00.
- (7) Compute a utilization percentage (total pounds of Class I milk during the first and second preceding months divided into producer receipts for the same period rounded to nearest whole percent) and add to (6) 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is below 100 and subtract 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is above 100 except that such addition or subtraction cannot exceed 60 cents. The resulting amount rounded to nearest full cent is the Class I price.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the month minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray process, ^{1/}human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) for the month, minus 5 cents multiplied by 8.16.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 0.125.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for current month times 0.120.

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago during the month times 1.1 divided by 10.

1/ Suspended by amendment
through Jan. 31, 1954.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 82

Central West Texas, Texas

Marketing Area:

All territory within the corporate limits of 23 cities and towns in Texas.

Handler:

- (1) A person who operates an "approved plant," i.e.,
 - (A) A plant approved by health authorities in the marketing area (a) from which Class I Grade A milk is disposed of on routes within the marketing area, or (b) at which producer milk is received and shipped to a plant described in (a) during the month or at least 60 percent of such milk is shipped to a plant described in (a) during the October through January period preceding any month of April, May, or June during which no milk was moved to such a plant.
 - (B) A plant approved by health authorities not of the marketing area from which Class I Grade A milk is disposed of on routes within the marketing area in an amount equal to 15 percent or more of total Class I sales at such plant.
- (2) A person who operates an unapproved plant from which Class I milk is delivered on routes within the marketing area.
- (3) A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under farm inspection permit and whose milk is delivered to an approved plant or diverted from such plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream

and milk or skim milk except eggnog, aerated cream products, ice cream and frozen dairy mixes, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II- All milk used to produce other than Class I products, disposed of as livestock feed, shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts (5 percent in April, May, and June of skim milk in producer milk receipts), all shrinkage in non-producer receipts, and all month-end inventory.

Class Prices (4.0 Percent Butterfat):

Class I - Class I price for the North Texas marketing area plus 15 cents.

Class II

- (1) For months of April, May and June: Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 4.0 percent butterfat received at: Carnation Co., Sulphur Springs, Texas; Borden Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas; Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas.
- (2) All other months: The higher of the following:
 - (a) The price resulting from (1) above.
 - (b) Average price per pound Chicago 92-score butter for the month; minus 3 cents; plus 20 percent; times 4.0

PLUS

weighted average carlot prices per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller) for human consumption f.o.b. manufacturing plants Chicago area; minus 5.5 cents; times 8.5; times 0.96.

Butterfat Differential:

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the current month times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the current month times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differential:

To handlers:

Class I - At plants within 70 highway miles of Midland, Texas, price increased 20 cents per hundredweight.

At plants east of the 103rd principal Meridian, and over 180 highway miles from Midland, Texas, price is reduced by

20 cents if plant is more than 70 miles but less than 105 miles from Abilene, Texas, and reduced by 35 cents if plant is 105 miles or more from Abilene.

When a handler operates two or more plants where different Class I prices apply, Class I shipments from each plant are assigned to the producer receipts at that plant. Where Class I shipments exceed producer receipts at a plant, the excess

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5
16 FR 12170	12/1/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 7883	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 2573	5/2/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3615	6/24/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6863	10/31/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 7577	11/28/53	Amendment No. 8

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7768	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7580	11/28/53	Suspension

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11043	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2744	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5

TULSA-MUSKOGEE - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7918	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 101	1/6/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 2532	5/1/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 4544	8/4/53	Order, as amended

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2745	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 3816	4/30/52	Amendment No. 5

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order
18 FR 6865	10/31/53	Amendment No. 1

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
16 FR 12176	12/4/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7919	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 3060	5/28/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 4551	8/4/53	Amendment No. 4

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 5634	6/24/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9651	10/25/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 5202	9/1/53	Amendment No. 4

PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 3845	5/1/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8444	12/17/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 7581	12/28/53	Amendment No. 5

NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7807	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6866	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 870	2/13/53	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7	1/1/54	Amendment No. 11

CEDAR RAPIDS - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5

LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11
18 FR 7583	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions

OMAHA - ORDER NO. 35

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9487	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 3231	6/15/49	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Amendment No. 4

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms

NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42

17 FR 5752	6/27/52	Order, as amended
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NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43

16 FR 8420	8/23/51	Order
17 FR 3817	4/30/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 4287	5/10/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 8651	9/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 4491	7/31/53	Amendment No. 3

QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

16 FR 8512	8/24/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10050	10/3/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Amendment No. 6
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 1743	3/28/53	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 5482	9/12/53	Amendment No. 9

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7584	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2

SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49

17 FR 3013	4/8/52	Order
17 FR 5934	7/2/52	Correction
17 FR 10902	12/3/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1153	2/28/53	Order terminating certain provisions
18 FR 8820	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions

DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6

SIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL - ORDER NO. 56

17 FR 6187	7/10/52	Order
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PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 1153	2/28/53	Amendment No. 14
18 FR 8675	12/24/53	Amendment No. 15

STARK COUNTY - ORDER NO. 63

17 FR 9922	11/4/52	Order
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CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Amendment No. 10
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 10051	10/31/51	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
18 FR 2076	4/14/53	Amendment No. 13

SOUTH BEND-LAPORTE - ORDER NO. 67

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9929	11/4/52	Amendment No. 3

WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68

16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8817	8/31/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 7	1/1/52	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 5711	9/25/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6817	10/29/53	Order suspending certain provisions

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71

16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
18 FR 2429	4/25/53	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 4494	7/31/53	Amendment No. 7

TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
17 FR 2961	4/5/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6933	11/3/53	Order, as amended

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 2617	5/6/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3750	7/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5203	9/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6869	10/31/53	Order suspending certain provisions

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

15 FR 5878	8/31/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 6362	6/30/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 9846	11/1/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 1825	4/2/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 3795	7/3/53	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4589	8/5/53	Amendment No. 9

FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76

17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

16 FR 8431	8/23/51	Order, as amended
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NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 12607	12/14/51	Order
17 FR 9803	10/31/52	Amendment No. 5

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

17 FR 3869	5/2/52	Order, as amended
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CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82

17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2

MUSKEGON - ORDER NO. 85

18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
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KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1468	3/14/53	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 2533	5/1/53	Amendment No. 6

ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6363	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order
17 FR 11083	12/6/52	Amendment No. 1

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions

WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions

